

The Lancaster News.

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FRENCH INFANTRY SAVES ALLIES' LINE

Clever Ruse Keeps Germans From Breaking Through.

NEWS FROM THE FRONT.

French Non-Commissioned Officer and 32 Men Perform Deed of Valor.

From the Battle Front, via Paris, October 12.—The battlefield north-west of Lille, was the point of great interest in today's continuation of the twenty-nine days. The cavalry of both armies has swept about the country for days seeking to get through or around the opposing lines and everywhere has encountered the enemy.

A successful ruse carried out by a detachment of French infantry in the vicinity of Lens is related in the orders of the day. Having been ordered to hold a position the small squad did as throughout the day, but at dusk the detachment was compelled to retire before an overwhelming force of Germans. Reaching a country estate the French commander placed a number of men in the last outlying houses with orders to remain until they heard the bugle call. The rest of the party took up a position a quarter of a mile further on in the open country.

The Germans continued their pursuit without noticing the French riflemen in the houses. A bugle sounded and fire was opened, both on the front and on the rear of the German force, which after losing many men, retreated. The French reoccupied their original position and saved the allies line from being pierced.

STOOD HIS GROUND.

A French non-commissioned officer, with thirty-two men, who had been forgotten at an entrenched advanced post near Roye, saw 1,900 Germans advancing, but the Frenchman did not budge until their ammunition was spent. Then the officer ordered his men to retire through a woods and he rejoined his regiment with twenty of his command. He was promoted on the field to be a lieutenant, as his stand had permitted a reinforcement of the allied line at a critical moment.

The weather, except for some chilly nights, is ideal for military operations. Even the men occupying exposed trenches have recovered from the damp spell.

IN THE TRENCHES.

The digging of trenches continues and the trenches of the opposing armies approach to within 100 yards of each other at some places. The men in these ditches, especially along the line from Rheims to the Meuse, have been inactive often during the past few days and they often call upon each other to come out and fight. Some of the men have become very daring; life in the burrows with the occasional turn at rifle firing so monotonous that they go out in search of adventure.

One party of three Algerians left their shelter and proceeded to a house which was still standing near the lines. There they found seven Germans. The men fraternized and together searched the cellar. After regaling themselves on wine the Algerians, who had brought rifles, ordered the Germans to fall in and took them prisoners.

Howard Rhinehart Severely Injured.

Lynchburg, Va., Oct. 10.—With a hole in his temple and a badly fractured hip, Howard H. Rhinehart, aviator, is in a hospital here as a result of falling several hundred feet to the ground while giving an exhibition. His biplane suddenly turned a somersault when the engine stopped. He was precipitated on a grave in Spring Hill cemetery. He was picked up unconscious. The doctor said today he has a chance to recover. The accident was viewed by Rhinehart's bride of 10 days.

Rhinehart was one of the corps of birdmen at the aviation meet in Columbia last Thanksgiving, making several successful flights.

Good people are supposed to be happy, but their looks often belie it.

It's hard to keep up appearances and save money at the same time.

MEETING OF BIBLE SOCIETY HELD SUNDAY

Eloquent Address by Dr. J. H. Thayer.

CHURCH WELL FILLED.

Rev. Dr. E. T. Hodges Offered Prayer, After Which Dr. Thayer Took Charge.

The annual session of the Lancaster Bible Society was held Sunday evening in the Presbyterian church. Despite inclement weather, the church was well filled and the meeting was a very interesting one. After the singing of a hymn, Rev. E. T. Hodges, made an appropriate and earnest prayer for the spread of the Gospel. Then followed the reading of the first chapter of Paul's Epistle to the Romans by Rev. J. H. Thayer. Then after the singing of another hymn, Dr. Thayer delivered the following scholarly address, taking for his theme, "The Bible."

We have come together tonight to bear witness to our belief in and support of, the propagation of that book which we call the work of God. This Society, together with numerous others, has been working for years and years to help supply funds wherewith the book known as the Bible might be sent to those who sit in darkness and in the shadow of death.

Therefore, it is eminently fitting that upon such an occasion as this, we should direct our attention, as well as our thoughts, to this, the most remarkable book, in all the world.

The question naturally arises: "How shall we regard the Bible? From what angle shall we look at it?" "One might bring to the study of this remarkable volume a cultivated taste, and ask: "What place does the Bible occupy in literature? And this would indeed be a profitable inquiry. For, as literature pure and simple, it is and has affected our language, and is to be found literally in all of our literature. But we must pass by this aspect of the subject.

Then, too, it might be interesting to notice this book as the written remains, the literary remains, of a noble people. It is hard to divest ourselves of prejudice, and yet a calm consideration of the Bible will prove to any candid mind that in this book we have the greatest piece of literature produced by a great people. Whatever, then, might have been, and still may be, the failing of the Jew; how far short he may have come from attaining that place for which God appointed him, how much of real national integrity he may have lost; we should never be unmindful of the fact that this book, in both of its testaments is essentially a product of his mind, and of his hand. He, above all other peoples, has given the religious text book to the world.

And it is not a great step from this aspect of the Bible to a consideration of it as affecting history. And when I speak of the Bible affecting history, of course refer to its ideas and its teachings. Think of what the world was when the Jew first started on his journey, and think now of what it has become. I suppose that we might say that every great reform movement which has swept the earth can ultimately be traced to the influence of the spirit of this Book. That every movement for the upbuilding of humanity has its roots in this wonderful volume. The inspiration for nobler, better and higher living, the impulses which have finally lead to the overthrow of tyranny and evil, the aspirations, longings, hopes, the all of good and purity which has appeared in the history of mankind is traceable to the ideas as well as the teaching of the Word of God.

When we turn from these things we are confronted with the wonderful history of the volume itself. We find it between two covers, but it is really a library itself. Over sixty books are contained therein, each separate and distinct, each having its individual history, but each going to make up a glorious whole. And there is no study so fascinating as that which deals with the origin and

(Continued on Page Four.)

KING OF ROUMANIA DIES; NEPHEW KING

Ruler of S. Million People Succumbs to His Illness.

A ROMANTIC CAREER

Was Foreign Prince of Hohenzollern House—Husband of Potess, "Carman Sylva."

Amsterdam, via London, Oct. 10.—A telegram received here from Vienna that King Charles of Roumania died this morning.

Charles I. was Roumania's first king. The story of his career spanning 75 years, is that of a German Prince elected to govern a Latin people, out of which experience Roumanians or those who have followed the fortunes of that buffer will recall much that is stirring if not romantic.

Prince Charles was born a Hohenzollern, an older branch of the family than that of Emperor William of Germany. But none the less proud of his blood. He was the son of Prince Carol's Anthony of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, who voluntarily resigned the Hohenzollern regency in favor of the Prussian crown and subsequently became Prime Minister of Prussia.

It was while Charles was serving, at the age of 27 years, as an officer of high rank in the Prussian guard that the Turkish provinces of Wallachia and Moldavia united to call themselves Roumania and, casting their eyes about Europe for a foreign Prince to govern them—since no native Prince had been successful—took the advice of Napoleon III, and invited young Charles to be their prince.

With Austria at that time preparing to fight Prussia, young Charles' departure for Roumania was such a perilous undertaking that he made it secretly. He disguised himself as a Russian merchant bound for Odessa, and sailed down the Danube, jumping ashore on Roumanian territory on May 20, 1866, and made his way to the palace at Bucharest where he was proclaimed Prince three days later. Napoleon III had told him that nothing was more difficult than to govern a Latin race. The young Prince soon found that he had been well advised in this respect. He was homesick and beset with innumerable difficulties growing out of fact that the country was struggling with a new constitution that gave the people an unaccustomed liberty and that he made no secret of his purpose to plant among them the civilization of Germany, though he sincerely desired to become the best Roumanian of them all. His great confidence in the virtue of Hohenzollern blood, brought him energy and patience which later won the hearts of his people.

Cholera Spreading Rapidly in all Parts of Austria.

Venice, via Paris, Oct. 12, 5:20 a. m.—Cholera is spreading rapidly to the remotest districts of Austria. A case has been discovered at Feldkirch, near the Swiss frontier. Austrian troops in Galicia are being vaccinated.

The cold weather has caught the Austrian soldiers in Galicia unprepared and the public is being urgently asked to contribute clothing.

Owing to the increase in the price of flour, the Vienna Baker's association has announced that its members will make only big loaves of the so-called war bread and that they will sell only for cash. The consumption of horse flesh in Vienna is increasing rapidly. As many as 200 of the animals have been brought into the market in one day.

The ministry of commerce has issued an order that all letters going to places abroad must be left open. Special instructions have been given to Austrian officials on the Italian frontier to prevent the bringing in of Italian newspapers.

For Cotton Clothes.

Special to the News and Courier. Orangeburg, Oct. 8.—Paul Michael chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy, this city, at a meeting held yesterday, puts itself on record as endorsing the movement to wear cotton clothes in every instance possible until the price of cotton rises to 12 cents.

MEXICAN SHELLS ON AMERICAN SOIL

Villa Adherents Attack Carranza Garrison.

MANY ARE WOUNDED.

Maytorena and Hill Suffer Only Slight Total Losses—Damage to Arizona Town.

Naco, Ariz., Oct. 11.—Four shells from Gov. Maytorena's guns fell on American territory last night during an attack by Villa adherents on the Carranza garrison, at Naco, Sonora.

General Hill, commanded the garrison, lost about eight killed and 57 wounded. Maytorena's loss is reported to from 20 to 2000.

One of the four shells wrecked a large residence. Another damaged property near the United States' customs house. The others fell in a stock field and in a mercantile establishment.

Maytorena's Yaqui Indians attacked Gen. Hill's troops shortly before midnight. Hand to hand fighting in the trenches resulted. The engagement continued an hour. The Indians finally retired.

It was reported Hill's soldiers pursued a band of Yaquis east of Naco.

Several Yaquis crossed the boundary line in order to attack the Naco garrison in the rear. They were disarmed promptly. Previously American soldiers were fired upon and returned the fire.

In addition to the shells many bullets fell on the American side. Three of Hill's men who crossed the line were disarmed and returned to the Mexican side.

Two Americans, Lee Hall and Corporal McAllister, Troops B, Ninth United States cavalry, were struck by stray bullets Hall was shot in the head and seriously hurt. McAllister was shot through the hand. Hall and McAllister make the total American victims of Mexican fire to date, five.

Urgent appeals for protection again were sent today to President Wilson and to Gov. Hunt of Arizona. Seven Yaquis were captured by Hill and executed this morning.

ITALY PREPARED IN CASE OF WAR

Government Has Spent Million a Day Placing Army on War Footing.

Rome, Oct. 12, via Paris, 10:20 a. m.—Gen. Zupelli, the new minister of war, was born an Austrian subject at Capo d'Istria, in the Italian province of Istria. He has been very active on the general staff, where his duty was to prepare for the campaign on the eastern frontier in case of war. He won distinction in the Tripolitan war.

Italy has spent at the rate of \$1,000,000 a day since the war began to place her army in a state of preparedness.

A government announcement issued today shows that in addition to the ordinary appropriations, the cabinet has arranged up to October 9 for the use by the military administration of 341,000,000 lire (\$68,500,000.)

L. Milkalovitch, Serbian minister to Rome, like all others from the Balkan states, expresses the opinion that the death of King Charles will not produce any great change in Rumanian politics, as the differences between the king and his people and that Rumania wishes to continue the policy which she adopted in the second Balkan war and which en without serious danger.

A change in the attitude of Rumania, according to diplomats from the Balkan states, is not expected to occur immediately after the death of the king, but a change may be expected they intimate, if the battle of Cracow has decisive results.

England Buying Grain up to Normal.

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 12.—England alone of the belligerent European powers is buying grain up to the normal according to delegates to the 18th annual convention of the Grain Dealer's National association, which convened here today. Nearly 100,000 delegates representing export and country dealers are in attendance.

LAST OF THE FORTS TAKEN AFTER SIEGE

Antwerp Falls Despite Brave Resistance.

NEWS VERY IS MEAGRE.

Progress of Battle Along Line is Problematical, Official Reports Being of the Briefest.

Antwerp, the one stronghold that remained to the Belgians after the loss of Liege and Namur, has fallen before the Germans under Gen. von Beseler. The siege occupied ten days.

With the fall of Antwerp it has become known through official announcement by the British admiralty, that a British force consisting of three naval brigades of about 8,000 men, with heavy guns, fought beside the Belgians in defense of their great fortress.

With the Belgian army, when it marched out of Antwerp, went the British, but during the retreat one of the British brigades was forced to find refuge in Holland, where it is interned. The other two brigades reached Ostend. The British losses at Antwerp are reported to be 300.

The British admiralty statement adds that the retreat of the Belgian army was accomplished successfully.

A dispatch from The Hague says that the city surrendered at 2:30 o'clock Friday afternoon. A German official announcement, coming by way of London, says that "the town since midday (Friday) has been in our possession."

Yesterday's dispatches indicate reports of the damage done by the bombardment probably were exaggerated and that the cathedral of Notre Dame and other historic structures may have escaped injury.

The progress of the battle along the line from the Belgian frontier to Lorraine is problematical, the official communications issued by the French giving meagre details of the situation.

German aggression at various places along the line of the field fighting is reported from Paris, which, however, declares that the battle continues under satisfactory conditions.

Paris reports also partial success by the Russians on the East Prussian frontier and that the siege of Przemyśl continues under conditions favorable to the Russians.

The death of King Charles of Roumania brings prominently to the front the question of the attitude which Roumania now is likely to assume with regard to participation in the war. King Charles favored the Germans and Austrians, but his ministers and the Roumanian people have inclined toward the allies. Meanwhile, Roumania has remained neutral.

On the East Prussian frontier the battle between the German and Russian forces continues with unabated obstinacy. According to Russian official reports, the German troops are retiring from the region of Lyck.

The Russian troops are undertaking strong offensive movements in Poland and are massing along the line from Lublin to Warsaw and also from Lublin to Lemberg.

Vienna reports of an official character say that the advance of the Austrians has forced the Russians to slacken their efforts against Przemyśl and that the Russian have commenced to withdraw their forces.

A dispatch from Amsterdam asserts that Germany is expecting momentarily a declaration of war upon her by Portugal.

COTTON STOCKINGS.

Society Women Agree to Wear Them For One Year.

Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 8.—Members of women's clubs in Georgia and all over the South are expected to follow the example set by the women's club of Decatur, Ala. The members there have pledged themselves to wear white cotton stockings for one year to aid in solving the cotton problem.

The income tax law grants a married man \$1,000 additional exemption—a consolation prize.

RUSSIAN CRUISER IS TORPEDOED

German Submarine Sinks a Russian Ship.

ALL ON BOARD ARE LOST.

Armored Cruiser Pallada With 568 Men Sent to Bottom of Baltic.

Petrograd, October 12.—An official communication issued today announces that on October 11 the Russian armored cruiser Pallada was torpedoed in the Baltic sea by a German submarine and sank with all her crew.

The text of the communication, which was made the public by the marine department, follows:

"October 10 German submarines were sighted in the Baltic Sea. The same day, early in the morning, the submarines attacked the cruiser Admiral Makarov, which had stopped to search a suspected bark flying the commercial flag of the Netherlands.

"A submarine of the enemy launched several torpedoes, which luckily, missed the mark and caused no damage whatsoever to the cruiser.

"On October 11, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the submarines of the enemy again attacked our cruisers, Bayan and Pallada, which were patrolling the Baltic.

"Although the cruisers opened in time a very strong fire, one of the submarines succeeded in launching torpedoes against the Pallada, whereupon an explosion resulted and the cruiser sank with all her crew."

The armored cruiser Pallada carried a complement of 568 men. She measured 443 feet and had a displacement of 7,775 tons. Her speed was 22 knots. With the Admiral Makarov and the Bayan, she constituted a group of cruisers known as the "Bayan class."

The Pallada carried two 8-inch guns, eight 6-inch guns, twenty-two 12-pounders, in addition to torpedo tubes. She was laid down in 1905.

FRENCH CAVALRY DIVISION ROUTED

Severe Losses Inflicted Near Lille, Says General Staff.

London, Oct. 12, 9:50 a. m.—A Reuter dispatch from Berlin gives this statement issued last night by the German general staff.

"Our cavalry already on Saturday completely routed a French cavalry division west of Lille, and near Hazebrouck we inflicted severe losses on another French cavalry division. Until now the engagements on the front in the western theatre did not lead to a decision.

"About the booty at Antwerp no communications can be made as information still falls. Neither can the number of British and Belgian troops who crossed the Dutch frontier be fixed."

"In the eastern theatre we repulsed in the north all attacks of the first and tenth Russian armies on October 9 and 10. The Russian outflanking efforts by way of Schirwindt (East Prussia) equally were repulsed and the Russian lost 1,000 prisoners.

"In south Poland the advance guards of our armies have reached the Vistula. Near Grojec, south of Warsaw, we captured 2,000 men of the second Siberian corps.

"The Russian official communication about a great Russian victory at Augustowo and Suwalki (Russian Poland) are invented. The fact that no official Russian communication has been published about the tremendous defeats at Tannenberg and Interberg (both in east Prussia) vouches a lack of reliable official information."

Secretary of State Woods of Illinois Commits Suicide.

Springfield, Ill., Oct. 12.—Harry Woods, secretary of state of Illinois, committed suicide early today.

Secretary Woods shot himself, it was said. Only a few persons outside his household were informed of the act.